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ice upon boulders, and of its methods of behavior in passing over projecting knobs of rock. He also gives an instructive diagram of the method of discharge of the ice foot where it protrudes into the water. Professor Barton believes that the ice "once extended over all this portion of Greenland, passing out beyond the farthest limits of the present coast line into the open waters of Baffin's Bay." He is not altogether fortunate in his suggestions with reference to Dalrymple Rock, a figure of which he introduces for comparison, with the suggestion that it "presents a marked stoss and lee side, apparently in their appropriate positions as related to the mainland topography seen in the distance." The apparent stoss side faces Baffin's Bay and not the inland ice. There is a radical difference between Dalrymple Rock and the peaks of Ikerasak and of Umanak Island, with which it is put in comparison, in the fact that the pedestals of the two latter are distinctly glaciated, showing that they have been typical nunataks, while the base of Dalrymple Rock shows no signs of glaciation and belongs in an entirely different category.

The paper is admirably illustrated with half tone photographs.

T. C. C.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey

Part I, Director's Report and other papers; Part II, Economic Geology and Hydrography; Part III, Mineral Resources of the United States. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, Director, Washington, D. C., 1896.

This voluminous report embracing three thousand pages of matter which has just come to hand can only be briefly noticed here. It is hoped that special reviews of its important papers may be given hereafter. The report opens with the usual statement of the operations of the survey by the Director. It includes the work done in the years 1895-6 by the nearly forty parties in geology and palæontology, by the divisions of chemistry and hydrography, by the statisticians, and by the topographic and publication branches. This is followed in Part I by papers on "The Magnetic Declination in the United States," by Henry Gannett; "A Geological Reconnaissance in Northwestern Oregon," by J. S. Diller; "Further Contributions to the Geology of the Sierra Nevada," by H. W. Turner; "A Report on the Coal and Lignite of Alaska," by W. H. Dall; "The Uintaite (Gilsonite) Deposits of Utah,"

by G. H. Eldridge; "The Glacial Brick Clays of Rhode Island and South-eastern Massachusetts," by N. S. Shaler, J. B. Woodworth and C. F. Marbut; and "The Faunal Relations of the Eocene and Upper Cretaceous on the Pacific Coast," by T. W. Stanton.

Part II embraces "The Gold-Quartz Veins of Nevada City and Grass Valley, California," by Waldemar Lindgren; "The Geology of Silver Cliff and the Rosita Hills, Colorado," by Whitman Cross; "The Mines of Custer County, Colorado," by S. F. Emmons; "A Geological Section Along the New and Kanawha Rivers in West Virginia," by M. R. Campbell and W. C. Mendenhall; "The Tennessee Phosphates," by C. W. Hayes; "The Underground Water in the Arkansas Valley in Eastern Colorado," by G. K. Gilbert; "A Preliminary Report on the Artesian Waters of a Portion of the Dakotas," by N. H. Darton; and "The Water Resources of Illinois," by Frank Leverett, accompanied by an account of the "Palæozoic Rocks Explored by Deep Borings at Rock Island, Ill.," by J. A. Udden.

Part III embraces the "Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States for 1895," by Dr. David T. Day and associates. This includes reports on The Iron Ores, by John Birkinbine; on The Present Condition of the Iron and Steel Industries of the United States, by James M. Swank; on Copper, Lead and Zinc, by Charles Kirchoff; on Chromic Iron, by William Glenn; on Antimony, Coal, Asphaltum, Soapstone, Abrasive Materials, Sulphur and Pyrites, Gypsum, Salt, Asbestos. Mineral Paints and Barytes, by Edward W. Parker; on Manganese, Coke, Petroleum and Natural Gas, by Joseph D. Weeks; on Stone, by William C. Day; on Clay, by Jefferson Middleton; on Pottery, by Heinrich Reis; on Portland Cement, by Spencer B. Newberry; on American Rock Cement, by Uriah Cummings; on Precious Stones, by George F. Kunz; on Mineral Waters, by Alfred C. Peale; and on Gold, Quicksilver, Tin, Aluminium, Nickel, Cobalt, Platinum, Phosphate Rock, Fluorspar, Chrysolite, Mica and Graphite, by the chief of the division.

Altogether the list of papers is one of unusual range and importance.

C.